

Kentucky Gazette.

No. 18.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1835.

Vol. 50

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.
THOS. C. OREAR.
Jan. 6—1st

BRICK MAKING & LAYING.

BENJAMIN FORD, ELZY HARNEY, and WILLIAM J. KEISER have associated themselves in partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Persons wishing any work in their line, can have it done on the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be procured in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders in their line. "Punctuality and despatch" shall be their motto; and their aim, by a diligent attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their brick yard is near the Lunatic Asylum, formerly owned by B. Ford.
Lexington, Feb. 17.—9-1f

AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

THE Subscribers have established a House in the City of New York, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Consignments are solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.
WILSON, COSTER & BERRYMAN.
New York, 20th February, 1835—9-8f

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS,
FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

WM. H. RAINET,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the new Storehouse occupied by them No. 46, Main street, two doors below John Filford & Son's. He is now opening a large and useful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE.

purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.
Lexington, Nov 1834—43-1f

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSEPH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main streets, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a thorough manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
JOSEPH ENNIS.
August 16, 1834.—33-1f

Nutall's Beer.

MCKENZIE,
HAS on hand a supply of Nutall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it
Lexington, Nov. 15

B. A. FAIRBANKS'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine
FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM.
For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.
45 3u JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

FARM FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL, for the proprietor, A FARM lying on the Road about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all to be irrigated. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.
March 6, 1835.—9-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT. ALLUVION STEAM MILL.

WATER STREET.
EXTRA Superior Flour, Common, Dyeing, and Chop, Shorts, and Bran.
The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, to the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.
Lex. Feb. 4—5-1f

LAFAYETTE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers, grateful for the encouragement he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon rebuilding the

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, from this place forward, entirely on Temperance principles. His guests are dependent upon his best exertions for their comfort; his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions the market affords; and contiguous to his Hotel, his customers will find an excellent LIVERY STABLE under the management of Messrs. HART TON and DRAKE.

He confidently trusts that in extending Spirituality and temperance to his establishment, he will experience no diminution of that respectable patronage he has already enjoyed from this community.
JOHN D. HIGBEE.
Lexington, Jan. 26, 1835.—4-3m

MORRISON & BRIDLEY.

HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, HES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchandise for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON,
L. J. BRADLEY.

It will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we have their success in this, as under the firm of MORTON, HES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, in call.

GABRIEL I. MORTON,
THOMAS J. HES,
SAMUEL M. WRIGHT
Lex. March 5, 1835—9-1f

DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, and house for the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is requested to call on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.
Lexington, Dec. 21, 1834.—50-1f

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is authorized to sell TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, in the city of Lexington, situated on Hill street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Joel Higgins. The houses are built two story brick buildings, well furnished and suitable for family residences; having attached to them the other necessary buildings. There is one of the lots a never-failing well of water. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to

ASA FARRAR, Jr.
Agent for Asa Farrar, sen.
March 7—10-3f

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL-YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty.
MINAS HEARNE,
Main cross street, near 1st Presbyterian Church.
Lexington, April 15, 1835.—16-4w

JOHN RANDOLPH, BY OLD POTOMAC.

NOW see, and to no house in the Western Country, and one of the best ones, that a qualified horse of old Potomac; his dam was a Blackbird, a Whip.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful mahogany bay, near 16 hands high; he will stand the present season on his Farm, 3 miles south of Lexington, between the Tenth creek and Hickman roads, and will be let to mares at \$5 to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by the 25th December next. If the ownership of the mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited. The season has commenced and will end 15th July. Farmers who are acquainted with the Southern market, most know from this horse's superior color and form, that he is better calculated to breed from than any other horse in the country, and no doubt if gentlemen would breed their racing mares to him, he would breed as much racing stock as any horse.
ALEX. H. ATTCHISON.
April 1st, 1835.—16-3w

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor of Lexington, on or before the 15th day of May, 1835, in GRADE, MEADOWS, CREEK and POND, the following streets and alleys in the City, viz:

SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street and Main cross street.
MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.
CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper streets.
MILL, between 2d and 3d streets.
WATER, between Mulberry and Main cross streets.
MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets.
UPPER, between Short and Second streets—[sidewalks only].
MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.
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GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

SPEECH

OF JOHN MC'COY, ESQ., DELIVERED BEFORE A COMPANY AT THE LATE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THIS CITY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

National festivals on anniversaries constitute a fact of national history, and as such are transcendable property, and the sentiments which they inspire, ought to be inherited by every individual of the nation or nations to which they relate, and although a man may and can change his allegiance as often as he may think proper, yet the individual who retains no respect whose heart throbs not with gratitude, or whose soul is not elevated and expanded with a lofty generous and glowing thrill of affection and veneration towards the land of his nativity, is a wretch beyond the power of moral or political redemption on regeneration.

National anniversaries are generally days or seasons held sacred to gods or men, commemorate the favors received—services rendered—or exploits performed—as well as to shew by a due and decent respect and regard for the characters of benefactors, that tribute of the mind which is at once the incense of affection, for mental gratitude is the only recompense which it is in the power of man to give to those whose means is their only representatives here on earth, and have themselves passed beyond the vale of time.

To celebrate such events has ever been and still remains the custom of all nations, it is a custom which all civilized nations ought to encourage and perpetuate; it is one of the grandest incentives to acts of goodness, and deeds of noble daring and renown; it is to the patriot, what the polar star is to the mariner—it points to him the course he ought to pursue, and shews to the world that he who proves himself a benefactor to his race, will never be forgotten—it is a temporal eternity—a mortal immortality.

The anniversary we celebrate is such an anniversary;—it is one of those grand national epochs whose annual return by a principal of association, brings back the mind to the event it is intended to perpetuate, and keeps alive the sacred fire of patriotism and gratitude that ought to burn in every bosom.

It is almost useless to say to you that it is the 17th of March, the birth-day of the immortal St. Patrick, the great primate and apostle of Ireland, the man whom above all others the Irish nation delights to honor his nativity, his life, and his acts, are matter of history; and I doubt not as well known to each of you as to myself, his life requires no eulogy—his deeds no defence—his character is above the reach of the columniator—if this world contains a writer who would do him harm, he is beyond his power—he is gone to reap the reward of his labor—peace to his manes! He left Ireland happy—he lived not to witness her degradation, nor weep over her calamities—it was not reserved to him to drink the poisoned cup that awaited his country.

If the history of the Irish nation that ill-fated but brave and hospitable people was easily told as that of her patron, it would be pleasant to relate them together. The history of the people is the more important—the worst remains yet to be told, yes, the history of the people is more than sufficient to occupy our time here upon the cloquence of a Demosthenese and a Cicero, a Grattan, a Curran and an Emmet, would be insufficient to deplore her Ireland wrongs.—The books of the Alexandrian Library would scarcely contain an outline of her sufferings! and if the waters of the ocean drove to madness by the fury of the tempest, were permitted to waste their briny billows upon her, and to lash her in their fury ten thousand years, they could not wash out the blood stained inscriptions which are recorded in frightful characters on the tablets of her national memory.

Yes, picture to yourselves that unfortunate but beautiful green Isle of the ocean as she rises majestically from the

waters, her lofty mountains penetrate the clouds—she appears to sit in safety on the face of the Ocean's wide expanse clad in eternal green—it is not then to be wondered that she, thus enchantingly situated, should have captivated the enthusiastic minds of the native poets, and obtained the beautiful appellation of first flower of the earth, first gem of the sea, an appellation which she richly deserved if permitted to remain what nature had made her. But, in despite of all her natural advantages her spacious harbors, the deep rivers—her fertile plains—her lofty mountains and enchanting scenery; she has been blasted by her enemy and she rears in vain the lofty Mountains whose cloud capped summits gleaming on high, and their foundations rifted deep, deep beneath the ocean's lowest caverns, are wont to proclaim her native splendor; but alas, the fatal marks of her misfortunes appear amidst her natural grandeur, and instead of proclaiming omnipotence of nature, she stands forth to attest the injustice of man, a monumental entablature on whose fair surface is written in letters of blood a living history of the defections of her own children and the perfidy, corruption, and cruelty of her neighbor.

There is scarce a mountain's pass, a morass, or a shallow—a city, town, or village that does not bear irrefutable proof of the long and bloody struggles that have noted our war worn country; all, all present some gloomy relic of Ireland's misfortunes. Walls deep-seared by cannon shot—the crumbling battlements of her ancient towers—smitten down by the hand of time; whose antique structure and ivy mantles proclaim aloud their own antiquity and Ireland's fallen splendor the bleaching bones of millions point out with unerring certainty, the blood-stained field of strife and carnage, where, in the fulness of his pride, and truth of his patriotism, the goal defied the might of the Savon, whilst the deep-chaired pile, filled alike with the mouldering remains of the victor and the vanquished, blazon forth to the world that the Irishman has always been brave enough to die in defence of his country when not strong enough to back the invader.

When the eye of the traveller is arrested by such a march of destruction—such remnants of mortality—his mind naturally is filled with a mixture of research and anxiety bordering on sadness, solitude, and sorrow, when his dream of antiquity is broken by the approach of one of the natives of the country, he is unavoidably led to endeavor to learn something concerning the sorrowful object of his contemplation. A chance if the individual of whom he enquires, will not break out in one of those wild enthusiastic legends of his country, whilst the interested traveller perhaps understands not one word of the historical relation, whilst the elevation or depression of the countenance alone tells him with more than certainty, whether the object of his enquiries records the success or distress of Ireland's heroes—whether it has been a field of triumph or of trouble to the sons of Erin.

For Ireland too has had her triumphs, and notwithstanding her misfortunes and miseries—she also recounts her victories and though she always lost by dissent, she often conquered on the battlefield, and true it is, the majority of victories are with her, for the Saxon never could conquer the great in battle and history presents few, indeed I believe no instances, where the English with equal forces maided by the nations of the country, have ever beat the Irish by fair fighting; and if the grim ghosts of the Saxons slain in battle, were permitted to return from the gloomy recesses of Hades, the deep marks inflicted on their ghastly shades would bear a frightful proof of Irish valor; for often in deed has the run of success shone forth in more than the fulness of national splendor on the arms of the Emerald Isle.

She with pride recounts many splendid achievements; it is needless to mention Clontarf, or to say to you "remember the glories of Bryan the brave."—Since the days of British domination, she has reaped sufficient of laurels to compensate her national pride for most of her reverses;—to recapitulate them all would be unnecessary, it is sufficient to recount the victory gained over Cromwell at Clomellin, and the advantages and victories gained over the rest of the generals of that same fiend usurper—the many, the many bloody victories gained by the O'Neals over the enemies of their country—the long and brilliant career of the Irish confederation—the noble deeds of Soufield and Hamilton—while in no place does Irish valor shine more brightly than at the celebrated battle of the Boyne Water—whilst the French allies stood unaccountably idle, the only place where Frenchmen have failed to do their duty, for France has ever been the faithful friend of both Ireland and America—there with inferior force, the Irish drove back the Dutch—beat the English—routed the Danes, and trampled down the Hugonots; whilst the coward British king, for whose crown they contended, on seeing the destruction and havoc pro-

duced in the ranks of their enemies by the gallant charges of the Irish dragoons, cried, "spare, spare my British subjects, and the loss of that field can alone be attributed to the too great bravery of the Irish bard Hamilton, who, anxious to conclude an action which he already had in his power precipitated himself into the midst of his enemies, and the consequence need not be told.

To recount such deeds is useless, unless to convince Irishmen of what they already know full well, that with equal numbers and a fair field, they are more than a match for their enemies.

But England is to well aware of the truth of the answer of the famous Oracle to king Philip, "fight with silver weapons and you shall conquer the world." By keeping always on hand a good supply of hired assassins and trained bands of Orange cut-throats and by sowing beyond cast throughout the land, the seeds of religious discord. She fans the dying embers of sectarian differences induces Irishmen to kill one another, and her hungry blood hounds feed upon the bodies of the slain; and although by these means Ireland has waded through more than six hundred years of bloodshed and perpetual war, still, Ireland is the slave of a foreign despotism; yet this sad spectacle presents and proves one grand truth, that is, that Ireland can never be subdued. And certain it is, that perseverance must triumph, and that in despite of the murder of patriots—defection of friends—subornation of informers, and confiscations of property, Ireland shall be free.

The attachment of Irishmen to the cause of liberty, has become proverbial in no country where liberty has ever raised an altar, have Irishmen ever refused to offer themselves willing victims for the sacrifice. The brilliant deeds of Hibernia's sons, performed on many a battle field, stand emblazoned on the fair pages of the history of every country in Europe and—

But in America, their names stand identified with the liberty of the country, for to Ireland is America indebted for a Carroll—a Montgomery—a McDonough—and a Jackson, with a countless host of equally patriotic men; but whose lots were cast in less fortunate and conspicuous positions. Indeed there is no part of the people of America more patriotic or more willing to die in defence of the institutions of the country than her adopted Irish citizens: this is not assertion merely, history proves it; besides, it is their country by choice, and the Irish exile may well exclaim, "where Liberty dwells there is my home."

And yet there are some vile and worthless wretches with minds poised by envy, and who are the venal tools of the bigoted and intolerant, who, because Irishmen are sufficiently independent to think and act for themselves, endeavor to raise the hand of ignorance and prejudice against them; and the most suitable weapon wherewith to scourge these vile miscreants of creation is, the scorn and contempt of the sons of the Emerald Isle.

But before we close, it would be worse than injustice to the memory of those illustrious heroes who died in the more recent struggles for liberty in Ireland, not to call to mind a few of their brilliant names: remember, Fitzgerald, Orr, the Shears, and the martyr Emmet, than whom history records none greater. It is true, indeed, the great Socrates, the pride, the boast and glory of ancient philosophy, did suffer death with the utmost composure; but Emmet, the *ne plus ultra* of Irish patriotism, defied death's terrors, and whilst he stood on the brink of his own grave with the vastness of the regions of death, staring him full in the face, he hurled back defiance in the teeth of his murderers and plunges into eternity without a murmur.

But now how pleasing the anticipation! how changed the scene! how bright the prospect! how fair the hope of the Emerald Isle! for, notwithstanding the long night of darkness and reign of death that has overshadowed her green sunny bowers; notwithstanding the recent cold-blooded and atrocious title murders perpetrated on an ever-enduring people, which are the partition retreat of a hateful oligarchy, seeking a last revenge on a people whom they feel they are not longer able to keep in slavery, notwithstanding all the evils we have contemplated—the glory of Ireland is fast returning—the ancient ramparts of religious bigotry are fast being broken down, and every Irishman without regard to creed or ancestry, begins to feel that above all others, he owes allegiance to Ireland.

Ireland beholds in O'Connell and his colleagues, men in whom she may trust with safety. Such men are an honor, not alone to Ireland, but to the world, and the best wishes of her ancient bards and minstrels, we may safely hope will, ere long, be accomplished. We may well calculate that the time is not far distant, when her regeneration shall have been accomplished—when the face of the oppressor shall no more be seen in the land—when his blood shall have washed out every vile stain which his injustice has imprinted on Ireland's fair surface—when her sorrow shall be turned to rejoicing, and the wild wailing of Erin's fair daughters shall no more be heard in the mountains; when the harp shall begin again in gladness and heartfelt joy for the regeneration of his country, to restoring the Harp of old Ireland's glory, and the Harp of Terras Hall may again in joy and gladness, beneath the hand of some great minstrel, proclaim in strains of melody the disenthralment of Ireland, and strikes the bold anthem of "Erin go Bragh." It is, fellow-citizens my candid wish, that we may all live to see the day when the green flag of old Ireland's glory may wave in triumph over every rampart

and every stronghold in Ireland—that its silken folds may rustle in grandeur, fanned by the breezes of prosperity, and that the sun burst of her ancient glory may again shine out with more than its former splendor.

It is my earnest hope, that should we ever meet again, to celebrate the Birth Day of old Ireland's Saint, that we may then have it in our power to congratulate one another for the Independence of old Erin's green Isle, and that Ireland may then have to add another day of gladness to her calendar—that we may then have an opportunity to hail with delight the name of the bold and daring spirit who, Alexander like, may cut the gordian knot that binds the yoke of Ire and to the chariot beam of the tyrant, and who may break in pieces the unholy and unnatural union that now holds together the united kingdom.

And farther let us venture a hope, that the voice of the minstrel may resound through the green Isle of the Ocean to rouse her sons to deeds of glory, that the sound of the sweet harpings of her harpers may flow softly from every hall as well as every hovel—that her daughters may go forth in gladness to hail their triumphant return of their countrymen from the destruction of their enemies.

And that their sons may plant the Tree of Liberty in the soil of their country—that it may flourish and grow without a canker, until it protects the whole Island by its genial shadow—that the eagles of liberty may make their dwelling place in its branches, and that Ireland, the Child of the Ocean, may float down the current of time in tranquility and peace.

From the American Sentinel.

GREAT MEETING.

Of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Agreeably to public notice, an immense assemblage of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened in Independence Square, on Monday afternoon, the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by Col. John Thompson, who, after a few forcible and appropriate remarks, nominated the Hon GEORGE M. DALLAS, as President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—Col. John Thompson, Thomas D. Grover, James Eneen, jr. Col. A. L. Rounfort, John Felton.

Second District—Hon. Michael W. Ash, Gen. Robert Patterson, Col. Thomas Roney, John Bell, George W. Tryon, Theodore Colladay.

Third District—John Goodman, Jonathan T. Knight, John Nagle, William Binder, Col. George W. Riter, George Wunder.

SECRETARIES.

First District—William J. Crans, Henry Leech, John M. Bockius, D. L. Fisher.

Second District—Peter Gallagher, Thomas Smallman, George Spackman, M. D. Philip Peltz, jr. M. D.

Third District—Samuel Stevenson, William O. Kline, Miles N. Carpenter, John Tierney.

JOHN MILES, Esq. on behalf of the delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, made the following report of their proceedings:

The Delegates appointed to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, in the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, to nominate a candidate for Governor, deem it their duty to make the following Report of their proceedings:

The democratic citizens of the city and county are well informed of the fact that they had, by large majorities at the primary meetings, and in the city and county conventions, elected delegates to the 4th of March Convention and instructed them to vote for George Wolf. The city delegates so instructed, were elected in city convention by a vote of 44 to 20, and the county delegates by nearly a unanimous vote of the county convention. They are also aware that individuals, regardless alike of the integrity of the party, and in subversion of democratic principles, claimed seats in state convention in opposition to the regular delegates professing to represent the city and county, which had given them no authority for that purpose. When the delegates assembled at Harrisburg, your delegates discovered that the same reckless and wanton course had been pursued in other counties of the state, and the facts developed there too clearly established that the design of those persons was to stifle and prevent the fair expression of the will of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The regular delegates would have been justified in taking their seats, and in excluding at once those individuals from Convention, who were notoriously experimenting upon the good faith of the party, and making a pretence to that for which there did not exist a shadow of right. But that nothing might be done which could be tortured even into the semblance of wrong on our part, your delegates consented to suffer the indisputable delegates to take their seats for the sole and only purpose of determining the claims of the disputed portion. Instead of performing their duty, which was the only one competent to them to perform, a minority of the whole convention, 51 in number, passed a resolution to dissolve the convention, thus refusing to discharge the trust confided to them, and excluding the voice of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, except as to two of its delegates, one of whom declined to obey the instructions of his constituents. This attempt was so manifestly in derogation of right and justice, so unimpartial and regardless of the voice of the people—so subversive of principle, and so outrageous in every point of view, as to compel your delegates to protest against it in the only way left to them,

and that was to meet the regular delegates, and to proceed to make the nomination as the people had instructed them to do. The regular delegates met, some betrayed their trust and deserted their posts, but the body however proceeded regularly and fairly, and nominated GEORGE WOLF for a third term. The number of the delegates in his favor, fairly entitled to their seats, exhibited the fact that two thirds of the Democracy of Pennsylvania made the nomination. Believing that they have in thus acting discharged their duty in the mode which principle and right required at their hands—and that the nomination is highly acceptable to their fellow citizens who deplored them, the delegates confidently appeal to them for their approbation of their conduct and confirmation of the nomination of George Wolf.

Mr. MILES, on behalf of the committee of arrangement, then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the democracy of Pennsylvania has, in the most marked and emphatic manner expressed itself in favour of the re-election of her chief magistrate, GEO. WOLF, and it is undeniable that he has fairly, unequivocally, by a large majority, and in conformity with the long established customs and usages of the party been placed in nomination for the office of Governor of the commonwealth; and whereas, we believe it to be necessary to the welfare, strength, and success of the democratic cause that we should adhere to and zealously maintain such nomination, in defiance of all attempts, whether made with the express object of disorganization, or aided by the mistaken or the misled; and whereas, that nomination comes recommended to our support and suffrages by the sterling qualities exhibited in the character of GEO. WOLF, as well as by the measures of his political, official and private career:—There-

fore Resolved, That it is the duty of all republican patriots to preserve unimpaired and inviolate the principles, usages and peace of the democratic party, through whose union, energy and wisdom so many practical blessings have been preserved for our common country, and so much ennobling reputation achieved for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as the candidate of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, fairly and freely nominated, in conformity with long cherished practices, GEO. WOLF, of the county of Northampton, is entitled to the suffrages of all consistent republicans for the office of Governor at the election in October next.

Resolved, That the irreproachable private character, exalted public services, inflexible democracy, and sound political views of GEO. WOLF, constitute just claims upon our esteem, our gratitude and our confidence, and eminently fit him to be the Chief Magistrate of a free, virtuous, and enlightened people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the injunction of the state, in favor of the establishment of Public Schools, is founded alike in the wisest knowledge and the purest democracy;—that GEO. WOLF, for his vigorous, able, and uniform devotion to this great cause of humanity and equality, deserves universal applause; and that the re-election of this well tried public servant, furnishes to the philanthropist or the democrat the only prospect of having early organized a system of PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, actual experiment is rapidly and inconceivably proving the wise policy and sterling patriotism of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; that the exuberant fertility of our soil, the exhaustless wealth of our mines, and the ardent enterprise and industry of our people, have derived fresh and lasting impulse from our public works; that especially the city and county Philadelphia, attest at this moment, by the unexampled energy and activity of trade, and the prosperity of business in all departments, how much of solid and permanent benefit they must reap from a steady continuance of this policy; and that GEORGE WOLF, an executive who has never faltered in zeal or ability, in upholding, cherishing, and vindicating this sure system of general welfare, can alone, at this juncture, be relied upon as its champion and protector.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard as indicative of dangerous designs, the coalition recently formed between the avowed enemies of Public Education, the enemies of Internal Improvement, and the enemies of Democracy, and that we deem it a duty to rally for the re-election of GEORGE WOLF as the only effectual means of shielding these invaluable objects from the reckless and ruinous hands of political faction.

Resolved, That as illustrative of the principles upon which the free citizens here assembled are resolved to engage with firmness and alacrity in the approaching electoral struggle, they inscribe boldly and indelibly upon their standard, the following motto: "Public Education, Internal Improvement, Democracy and George Wolf."

The meeting was addressed by F. A. Raymond, Esq. and Mr. David L. Fisher, the latter of whom submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve the sentiments of GEORGE WOLF, in regard to corporate privileges, and we hope the day is not far off when the people of this state will use specie in the place of the present paper currency.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of the state.
GEORGE M. DALLAS, President.

Vice Presidents.

John Thompson,	Geo. W. Tryon,
Thomas D. Grover	Theo. Colladay,
James Eneen, jr.	John Goodman
A. L. Rounfort	J. T. Knight
John Felton	John Nagle
Michael W. Ash	William Butler
Robert Patterson	Geo. W. Riter
Thomas Roney	George Wunder
John Bell	

Secretaries.

Wm. J. Crans	Geo. Spackman, M.D.
Henry Leech	Philip Peltz, jr.
J. M. Bockius	Samuel Stevenson
D. L. Fisher	Wm. O. Kline
Peter Gallagher	M. N. Carpenter
Thos. Smallman	John Tierney

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

It will be seen from the returns below, that the Honorable George Loyal is re-elected by a majority of 151 votes. The election of no one could give us higher gratification than that of Mr. Loyal. In proportion to the worth of this gentleman, has been the desperation of the efforts of the opposition to defeat him. But the other day the boast was made, that his overthrow was inevitable, as he had been drawn out to declare that he would support the candidate of the Democratic party; and if we forget not, it was said he had even dared to indicate his personal preference for Mr. Van Buren, and this was to be fatal to him. We shall, however, now hear no more of the Virginia elections, turning upon the issue of "Van Buren or no Van Buren." The Richmond Whig will no longer make this the battle cry. It will soon insist that the question of the Presidency had nothing to do with the Virginia elections.

Since writing the above, we have received additional returns from Gordon's, Craig's, and Goshon's District—in all of which the Republican candidates have succeeded by handsome majorities. In Taylor's District, Roane had reduced the Nullifier's majority, by the first day's vote in King William and Middlesex, to 25. We have great reason to believe that Roane has triumphed.

In the Albemarle District, Mr. Carr has defeated Dr. Cook. This is an unexpected victory.—Globe.

A CARD.

DOCTOR PINCKARD,

HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE AND SHIP, where he hopes to remain permanently, to the House corner of main cross and short streets, recently occupied by the Rev. J. M. Hewett and directly opposite Keiser's Hotel.
Lex. May 9th, 1835.—18—5r

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE ON HAND SOME FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or county, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.
S. M. C. TROTTER.

Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try again free of expense.
Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18—4r

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will insert the above 3 weeks.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Fayette Cotton Factory, on the 15th inst. A SMALL BROWN GREY MARE, 4 years old last spring; two white saddle marks on the back, near the kidneys; shod before; no other marks recollected. Any person delivering the above mare to me at the Factory, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.
ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM.
April 25, 1835.—17—3r

A STRAY MARE

WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, proves property and pays charges she will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.
WM. H. GARNETT,
Lexington, April 25.—16—2r Water street.

L. E. SMITH,

HAS recently removed his LAW OFFICE to the Sheriff's old Office—being the first door below Piazzi's corner—across the Court-house.
Lexington, Ky. May 1st—17—3r

\$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him on Thursday night last, A SORREL STUT COLT, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with two or three white feet, and has been shod and awed the shoes before is off. He is of the Kosciusko stock, and resembles the breed—his make is long, with an injury or snag on one of his thighs which would prevent him from going far at this time. I will reward any person liberally who will return the horse, and give \$20 for the apprehension of the thief.
JNO. THIMBLE.
Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16—3r

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April 22.—16—4r

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving their Spring supplies of Mexican goods. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. TILFORD & Co.
No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A LARGE supply of English and Venetian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWER'D PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.,
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14—6r

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with employment at this Office if immediate application is made—one that will work well be preferred.
May 9, 1835.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1835.

Robert Wickliffe, jr., Jacob Hughes, and Col. Robert Innes, are candidates to represent Fayette county in the next Legislature.

The Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, is announced for re-election to Congress from this District.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William T. Barry to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Amos Kendall to be Postmaster General.

J. C. Pickett to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Michael Mahon to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

"FOUR GRAPES."

For eight or ten years, the Wig editors have raised a shout over the Connecticut elections. "All hail Connecticut!" Gentle sister we greet thee!! But what, think ye do the Wigs now say since Connecticut has jumped the fence? Oh! say they, we are glad of it!—the old Hartford Convention State, &c. &c.!

The National Convention will meet in Baltimore on the 20th instant.

A year ago—the Jackson party barely elected their Mayor in the City of New York, and were in the minority in both branches of the City Council. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence at Washington, Mr. Clay rose in the Senate and with his usual impudence "congratulated Mr. VAN BUREN on the result." "And," exclaimed he, "Revolutions never go backwards. The last lick on the last nail in the coffin of Jacksonism has been struck!"

The Jackson party have at the election just terminated, elected their Mayor without opposition, and twenty-two to eight in the City Councils! The great Wig "can now estimate at leisure, the difference between a "panic" and a "revolution!"

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The Wig or (Scratch) editors profess to be very indignant at the President's letter to Mr. Gwinn. They consider it—honest souls—as an attempt to transfer the Jackson party to Martin Van Buren! Transfer, mind ye! Verily it is enough to raise a "broad grin" on the expressive mouth of old Scratch himself (Mr. Clay) to hear these fellows, who, in 1825, were "bargained" for less per head than the Hessians during the Revolution, discoursing of transfers! The Hessians were paid five pounds per man, whilst the "future interests" of Mr. Clay were alone stipulated for, and then protested for want of funds!

As to Gen. Jackson's letter, it is only necessary to say that the friends of Judge White were solicitous to create the impression, that Gen. Jackson was favorable to his pretensions, arguing it most plausibly from their long and intimate friendship, &c. &c. It was in reply to an attempt of this sort in the Nashville Republican, that Gen. Jackson wrote the letter—which is entirely defensive of his own motives—the whole and sole object of which, as avowed, and as appears on the face of it, was to purge himself of the charge of wishing to interfere in the choice of his successor—a charge, which without proof, and upon the most far-fetched inductions, has been strenuously and perseveringly urged against him.

In despite however, of these facts—so satisfactory and so simple to every unprejudiced mind, the conclusion is drawn, for it does not follow—that this letter was written in the spirit and for the purposes of dictation! Gen. Jackson suggests nothing new—names no favorite—disclaims unqualifiedly any wish to interfere—and as proof of his sincerity, declares, that he will abide the nomination of the National Convention. And yet ridiculous as it may appear, this very proof of his sincerity is paraded as proof of the charge! Long before this letter was written or published, or the occasion which called it forth had transpired, the PEOPLE THEMSELVES in their primary assemblies and conventions had recommended and determined on a National Convention. And this determination was founded in the simplest of all reasons—a desire to secure harmony and concert in the party. At the head of these stands the great, patriotic, and republican state of Pennsylvania.

All parties for the same simple reason, have resorted to a National Convention. In 1831, a National Convention—a Baltimore one too—nominated Mr. Clay. In the same year, and at the same place, a National Convention nominated Mr. Wirt. In 1832, at the same place, a National Convention nominated Gen. Jackson. And now, the Wigs—the very men

and the very party who—patriotic souls—most lamely failing in their own attempts at "dictation," turn round and charge it as criminal and anti-republican, that their adversaries avail themselves of the same ancient usage!

Gen. Jackson himself was nominated as said before—by a National Convention, and now professes his readiness to abide the decision of a Convention similarly constituted. And yet that which under any other circumstances would appear so natural and so purely honorable, is attempted to be construed into an anxious, all-pervading desire to "dictate" his successor!

It is attempted too, to give a bad name to the Convention by calling it the office holders Convention, and although the Wiggins contend that Martin Van Buren is very unpopular with the people, they charge that the office holders are pre-destined to his nomination! Now it would be very silly in the office holders if actuated by the sordid motives which are constantly attributed to them to stake their offices—which they are represented as prize so highly on a weak candidate. It would seem to us that self preservation, if nothing else, would rally them to the strongest candidate, (a point to be ascertained in Convention) and who would carry them and their offices triumphantly through and out of danger! Arguing then on the premises of the Wigs, and the grovelling propensities which they ascribe to the office holders if Mr. Van Buren should be nominated, it will prove first, either that he is the most popular nomination that could be made, (which the Wigs have constantly denied,) or second, that if unpopular—the office holders in staking their all—in determining to sink or swim with a persecuted and much abused public man, show a vast deal more disinterestedness than the Wiggins allow them credit for.

For ourselves we have great confidence in the Convention. The worthy intelligence, and patriotism of the party will be there—each and all bearing with them their personal predilections—and willing, if necessary, to sacrifice them on the altar of their country's good. Their decision we shall abide; whilst we now avow our preference for MARTIN VAN BUREN. His genius and talents eminently qualify him for the Presidency. Whilst his stern republican principles and his unflinching devotion to the measures of the Administration give him paramount claims to our admiration, our gratitude and our support. For the Vice Presidency it is almost unnecessary to add, that we confidently look to RICHARD M. JOHNSON, THE SOLDIER OF THE THAMES.

VIRGINIA.

From returns and estimates, it is probable that the Jackson party will have a majority of twenty to twenty five on joint ballot of the Legislature. And two thirds of the Congressional Representatives.

The use of Judge White's name was somewhat to our disadvantage—but the result thus far demonstrates that the Judge is no go, even in Virginia.

Judge White's Tennessee friends advocated and sent delegates to a National Convention only three years since. He and they supported and voted for the nomination of that Convention. It is rather tough that they can possibly have had the honor of the same sort of Convention now, that they pretend. It is not meretricious to suppose that the Judge wants office and must have it—and hence the change.

A caucus of nine members of the Tennessee delegation, including Davy Crockett, nominated Judge White in December last—and it was immediately dignified as THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION! Duff Green, Noah, Judge of Israel, Pleasants, &c. &c. are the advocates! And their papers quoted with approbation by the Nashville Republican and Banner!

The Banner, whilst it hypocritically professes to support Gen. Jackson and his administration, quotes from Noah as follows: Mr. Hubbard is U. States Senator from New Hampshire, in place of Wiggy Bell.

"I see by the New Hampshire papers, that at a drunken festival in Concord, that rascal, Hubbard, denounced Judge White as a traitor. Now, see the difference between an honorable man and a rogue. I know that fellow, Hubbard, well; he is an old blue-light tory—a Hartford Convention man, a pitiful, snaking apostate, licking the dust from the shoes of Jackson, and kissing the hands of Van Buren for an office. The pitiful creature! while he is boozing and hooting at head quarters, eager to snatch a crumb from the official table—fawning like a dog upon the face of authority, and abusing his betters—that upright man Judge White, refused to accept a seat in the cabinet, and other offers made to him by the President, and has supported him, and does now support him, from pure and disinterested motives. What a set of sneaking, detestable scoundrels do govern us, and are to power!"

The "sneaking, detestable" hypocrisy of the Banner may succeed for a while in deceiving Gen. Jackson's Tennessee friends, but in the end all will be righted—and the knavery of the White faction thoroughly exposed.

We notice with pleasure, the appointment of the Hon. Robert T. Lytle to be Surveyor General for the states of Ohio and Indiana.

AMOS KENDALL.

The Wiggins after six years abuse of Major Barry, are likely to be gratified at the promotion of Mr. Kendall to the office of Postmaster General. Independent of the integrity, energy, and business habits of this gentleman—we would rejoice at his appointment, if only for the Wiggins sake. It cannot but be gratifying to them, and we congratulate them on the final accomplishment of their wishes.

If the Bowling Green Gazette wishes to know why this paper has taken charge of that Congressional district, we answer, because there is no paper in the district favorable to Mr. Hise.

THE PROSPECT.

If Mr. Van Buren should be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, he will, in all probability, receive the following vote:

Maine,	9
New Hampshire,	8
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Maryland,	5
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Illinois,	9
Missouri,	4
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Georgia,	11
North Carolina,	15
Virginia,	23
Total	211
Leaving to the Wiggins, White and Webster,	
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
Massachusetts,	15
Maryland,	6
Delaware,	3
South Carolina,	11
Kentucky,	15
Total	72
And Vermont 7 to the Antislavery!	

Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler's Journal, so long anxiously looked for, has made its appearance. Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette, considers that it is not less abusive and sarcastic than that of Mrs. Trollope, but is incomparably inferior in talent, humor, instructiveness, and style. The mass of the Journal is mere chaff; pettish flippancy; pointless chatter."

The Baltimore American, on the other hand says, that "genius, passion, shrewdness, humor, poetry, show so brightly in its pages, that we constantly inwardly exclaim—excellent—capital—delightful, the effect being heightened by the reflection, that it is the work of a pretty young woman, which makes its occasional sauciness not only bearable, but attractive."

The astonishing feat of ten miles in one hour, was accomplished on the New York Race Course, by Henry Stannard, of Connecticut—for which he received 1350 dollars, the amount of the wager.

"A Citizen of Woodford" on the Congressional election, probably in our next.

For the Kentucky Gazette. EDUCATION.—No. 2.

It is not an uncommon practice in our country, to measure the progress of children in learning, by their progress through the books placed in their hands. Hence, if the progress of a child through a book of Arithmetic, English Grammar or Geography be slow; the common inference is, that his progress in the acquisition of a knowledge of that science is also slow;—but if he progresses rapidly through the book, the inference is, that he is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the science. But a child may turn over all the leaves of an excellent book, reciting a lesson on every page from the beginning to the end, without acquiring more than a very superficial knowledge of the science of which it treats. And it often happens, that when he reaches the end, he is ignorant of the beginning; or in other words, after having studied the whole, he is ignorant of the first principles of the science. Nevertheless, the fact that he progressed with great rapidity through the book, constitutes his boast, and swells with delight the hearts of his friends.

Hence it follows that a child may complete his education, or his course of study at school, without being fitted thereby for the employment he is to follow; or being able to make any practical application of it to the business transactions of life; and thus the grand object of education be almost as far from being attained after his education is received, as before it was commenced. In all instances of this kind, the fault is alike, that of parents and of teacher. Most parents are fond of having it thought, that their children possess knowledge uncommon to those of their years; and though

conscious of the fact, that it is not so, rejoice in the belief that others think it so. Teachers too, are generally willing to flatter parents of their pupils and create and encourage the belief that their children possess a fund of information much greater than they really do. In this manner is produced, encouraged, and acted out a superficial mode of education, which although it may not affect the interest of parents and teachers, is pernicious to the child and often destructive of his best interests. It is to be observed however that this mode of education, generally affects to a greater or less extent, the interest of parents, teachers and children. As therefore the progress of a child through a book of science may be very rapid, and his progress in learning very slow, so his progress through the book may be very slow, and his progress in learning rapid.

One child for example may be six months in acquiring a knowledge of the compound rules of Arithmetic, which necessarily includes a knowledge of the tables of money, weights and measures; and yet his knowledge of that branch, is worth double as much as that of another, his equal in years and capacity, who may have advanced in the same time, four times as far in it. A smile may seem to enforce the idea.

The chain of ideas and thoughts in their proper connection over which the mind must necessarily pass, and with which in the acquisition of a knowledge of any branch of science it must become familiar, has been properly called the path of science, and is to the mind with regard to mental journeyings the same as the high road to our persons with regard to our corporal journeyings; with which road we become acquainted from point to point, by an observance of the objects on either side, and the various scenery through which it passes. The extent, the different branchings and the meanderings of the one, may likewise be compared to those of the other; the several parts of each forming one immense and perfect whole. Suppose two individuals wish to become acquainted with the road between two points one thousand miles apart. The one takes a guide or teacher of the way, who places him in a carriage, and hurries him at the rate of one hundred miles per day, from one point to the other in a manner, which neither affords him time nor opportunity to observe the objects, the scenery, nor the branching roads at different points as he proceeds. In ten days, he will have travelled over the whole; but is it therefore to be supposed that he has become acquainted with it? Or may he not have travelled over the whole, without acquiring a knowledge of scarcely any part. If from having travelled if he has become to know the road, he is enabled to pursue it from point to point, without wandering from the track or becoming bewildered. But the fair conclusion is, that putting all the parts recollected by him, together, he would not know more than one tenth part of it; and that he would not be able to pursue without deviating from the track, the first ten miles from the place where he set out. The other takes a guide, who causes him to travel on foot or on horse, at the rate of twenty four miles a day, thereby giving him the opportunity, minutely to observe all the circumstances of the way, and pointing his attention to all the particulars of it. In ten days, he will have travelled over the one fourth part of the road, in a manner, which enables him to travel it again and again without the aid of a guide, and without danger of wandering far from the track. It would, at least be a fair conclusion, that from travelling in this manner, over two hundred and fifty miles of it, he would become thoroughly acquainted with two hundred miles of the road; and therefore the knowledge which he would acquire from going over one fourth part of the road, would be worth twice as much as that acquired by the other from travelling over the whole. But whilst the one, seated at his ease in his carriage, accompanied by a guide careless and unanxious about the fate of the traveller who left to pursue his journey alone, progresses rapidly and easily along, without the labour of observing, meditating upon, or endeavouring to retain in memory the particulars of the way,—the other accompanied by a guide solicitous for the future fate of the traveller, & anxious that no important circumstance or particular object should be overlooked, pursues his way with a pace, at once slow, laborious and toilsome alike to his guide and to himself; but particularly beneficial to himself, as it secures to him all the advantages and conveniences resulting from a knowledge of the road in his future journey, whilst it protects him from those dangers and inconveniences to which his ignorance, and his liability to wander out of the way, would expose him.

The conduct of the guides to the travellers in the public road, is unlogically descriptive of the conduct of guides to travellers in the path of science. We thus have likewise exhibited the fact, that knowledge is the acquisition of labour and care; since it is manifest, that he who performed the journey without either, acquired scarcely any knowledge of the way; whilst he who underwent both, gained much;—and generally, the amount of information acquired by the use of equal capacities, is in proportion to the labour and pains experienced in its acquisition, subject to the influences of ill or well directed effort.

PLEBEIAN.

It is announced, we presume on good authority, that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry is appointed Minister to Spain, and left the Post Office Department on the first of this month. It is also rumored that Amos

Kendall, Esq. will be his successor in the Post Office.

Of Major Barry, it well becomes us to say something, when leaving a department of such importance, over which he has presided with so much talent. As a citizen of Kentucky he is dear to all its republican sons, from the knowledge they possess personally of his many private virtues. They know him to be every thing which constitutes the man of honor and integrity. Even his enemies acknowledge his personal worth, whilst they have not hesitated to aim at his destruction, for party purposes. That he will fill with honor the station to which the President has appointed him, we do not doubt; and we trust that he will be able to render important services to his country at the court of Spain. His friends here hope to see him among them before he leaves the United States, that they may evince their attachment to him.

Of Mr. Kendall, with whom we have had a long personal acquaintance, it is unnecessary to say that he is regarded by those who know him best, as eminently qualified for almost any station however difficult or laborious its duties may be.—We repeat what we have often said that Mr. Kendall carried with him from Kentucky an enviable character for private worth and integrity, not only among his political and personal friends, but among his enemies. As to his qualifications, we ask no other evidence to support his claims to eminence than the testimony of his enemies. That he wields the keenest pen in the west whilst directing a press, few will deny; and Mr. Clay will be readily excused by those who know his disappointment, for feeling vexation at losing the aid of such a man to the vindication of his alliance with his old opponent. What gave weight to Mr. Kendall in his political warfare, was that he wrote in a masterly style, the pure effusions of patriotism. Since his appointment to the office of Irish Auditor, he has shown his integrity and ability by the manner in which he has rectified its abuses, and given form and regularity to its transactions.

We trust that the rumor of his appointment will be verified by the result.

Frankfort Argus.

From the Louisville Journal, of April 16.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

On the last page of our paper to-day will be found the nomination of Daniel Webster, for the next Presidency, by the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature, and their address to the People of the United States, to enforce his pretensions.

Who would have believed twenty-two years ago, when the same Daniel Webster, then a member of Congress, and straining every nerve to embarrass the Government in its prosecution of the war against Great Britain, could ever have the temerity to permit his name even to be thought of for the high station to which he now aspires?—And who could have imagined then, that any set of men, calling themselves friends of the Constitution or the Constitution, could have the audacity ever to recommend such a man to the American People for President of this Great Republic! It would seem that subtle politicians, heated by party zeal, calculate that the mass of the people, as they readily forget error, will to serve party views, forgive grievous and witting sins.

His friends claim for Mr. Webster an order of mind superior to his fellow citizens; they even style him "the Godlike man!" Allowing him those superior intellectual powers, which his patrons claim for him, how can they justify his refusings, during the war with Great Britain, to vote men or money to carry on that war? Did his conduct then discover his ardent patriotism? His elevated American feeling? His devotion to the Constitution? Was that the opportunity which Providence presented to him to show his patriotism? His attachment to his country, and the Constitution of his country? Was it then that "the sustained executive" in its patriotic zeal? Was it then "the God in the breach when the storm burst?" If it was not then, when was it? Was it in his memorable speech on Foote's Resolution, when he boldly advanced the old federal doctrine of consolidation? Was it in his speech on the Bloody Bill, that blot upon the statute book of the nation? Or was it in defence of the United States Bank, where his zeal to rivet the chains of despotism upon the people, induced him to overstep the bounds of truth?

Again we would ask of the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature, of his friends in Louisiana, where and when has Daniel Webster shown by word or deed, attachment to the Constitution or even to his country? If one single act of his political life, while in the councils of the nation, evince a love of country or the constitution, it has escaped our observation. Mr. Webster is a federalist of the old school; an enemy to the rights of the States, which he does not recognize, boldly claiming for Congress the right to legislate, and enforce its legislation, where the public welfare may be seemingly involved, in defiance of the constitution! And yet the modern whigs (God save the mark!) assert that "the Constitution is in imminent peril," and "the Godlike man" alone can rescue and preserve it from destruction! He alone "is marked for the great emergency!"

The address before us is marked by two characteristics—hypocritical pretensions of attachment to the constitution, and panthe declamation on the probable consequences to our country, should the Republicans triumph in the coming election of Chief Magistrate of the nation. In that event, say these pretended lovers of the Constitution, "we can see no prospect but that of ruin!—ruin to our prosperity—run to our morals—ruin to our institu-

tions—and ruin to the great cause of liberty!"

Can these modern whigs be so ignorant of the intelligence of the great body of the American People, as to suppose for one instant, that it is not known at all, that under the Federal Administration, the country was plunged into ruin and disgrace? That we were borne down by taxes—a land tax—a stamp tax! an excise!—Yea, even more, we had an alien law to prevent the population of our country—and a sedition law, to stifle the voice of freemen, and to muzzle the Press!—Thirty-five years ago, the people rising in the majesty of their strength, put an end to this misrule, and placed the government in the hands of a republican administration! Since then, where is the ruin which has overshadowed the land? Is it in the acquisition of Louisiana? Is it in multiplying the States from sixteen to twenty-four? Is it in annexing Florida to the confederation? Is it in the extension of our agriculture, our commerce and our manufactures? Is it in the construction of roads and opening of canals? Is it in the wonderful increase of cities? Or in the glorious termination of war with Great Britain, which the gigantic talents of Daniel Webster were strained to oppose being conducted to a successful and happy issue? Answer ye admirers of "the Godlike man."

But we have extended this article beyond what we originally intended. It may be that the nomination of Mr. Webster is only made to feel the public pulse, and may decline the nomination. This he certainly will do, if guided by that sound discrimination which his admirers claim for him. If he does decline, then far be it from us to bring his political life in review before our readers. If, on the other hand, yielding to the lustings of ambition, shall permit his name to be used for the Presidency, we shall feel it a duty which we owe the cause we advocate, to strip him of the cobweb covering which conceals his political deformity, and by the use of his own speeches, lay him bound a victim of unhallored ambition, and a living example to others, who would abuse the rights and majesty of the States and of the People.

Specie.—The Congress, from Vera Cruz, was on board about \$50,000.—*Journal of Com.*

Another victory!—We learn that the Democratic candidate, Henry L. Ellsworth, was elected Mayor of the city of Hartford, on Monday last, by fifteen majority, it being the second trial.

[N. Y. Dec. Post.]

The National Gazette, an accidental organ of the United States Bank, put forth the following about twelve months ago:

"The charter has twenty-two months to run, so that in order to elicit concerns at the end of that term, the reduction must be made at the rate of two millions and a half in every month."

Within the last five months, the Bank has extended its loans \$14,000,000! So great has been its anxiety to get the public in its debt, that it has issued a considerable part of this sum upon stock security, payable in three years, at five per cent. interest! After this, who can doubt that it is the design of the Bank to renew its efforts for a fresh loan? A sudden increase of loan to the amount of \$14,000,000, part of it not payable until two years after the expiration of its charter! This is "cloaking its embezzlement" with a vengeance.—*Augusta Age.*

Such a thing as a White man, out of the Whig ranks, is not known in all this section. We have never seen one, and as the object of the nomination has developed itself, do not expect to.—*Village (N. Y.) Herald.*

Speculation in Stocks and real property is more general and extravagant than it has been before, for many years, in all our principal cities. A gambling spirit is apt to prove epidemic, and becomes violent proportion to its spread. It seizes on men in all sorts of circumstances, diverting them from the regular pursuits and hopes of industry, and stimulating them to risks by which their mind are kept in extreme agitation and all their means exposed to sudden and ruinous vicissitudes. [Phila. Gaz.]

THE LYCEUM. Will meet as usual this evening. An animated discussion is expected upon the question of the French Indemnity.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Could I but blot long years of grief
From memory's ill-remembered shelf,
And from misfortune's subtle leaf,
Erase the troubles of my soul.
Oh, then I'd mount the pearly car,
And dream of bliss would never end,
I'd fling, with some heavenly saint,
Where seraphs' music softly blend.
I'd quit the realm of hated earth—
I'd spurn each synecdochic smile—
And, seek regenerated birth
Beyond this earth's unevened guile.
WESTERN BARD.

CITY OF LEXINGTON,

MAY 7th, 1835.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen will meet at the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the nineteenth of May, (inst.) at 3 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of hearing appeals from any persons who may conceive they have been erroneously assessed.

By order of the Mayor and Council,
DAN. BRADFORD, Clerk.

Lexington, May 9.—1835.

COFFEE HOUSE.

JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this Establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers upon the short-notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of Fresh and Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The bar is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and will, at all times, be supplied with Metcalfe's best Beer, &c. The proprietor intends to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Free Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834.—23—4.

